But Restorative, I was induced to make at application of it upon a year bair, which had become quite gray, probably one three wite, my whater were of the same character. Some three wite, my whaters were of the same character, when the continuous in the province of the same character. I see that I see not the same of the same character, one would be a see to be same of the same of the same of the same of the same in the same of the same in the white I have inceed some. I can now certify to the world that the what I have made some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white har has locally disappeared both on my head and gray or white har has resumed its matural color, and I believe face, and my hair has resumed its matural color, and I believe when now stary grave dely my cood wife, at the age of sifty dwo, hartness it writthe same effect.

The above potted deem does to you far your valuable discorper. I am secured that who wer will regard upon the same start of the last fifteen year, and me the last of the same of the city, and a resident here for the last fifteen year, and me make you may make of the share, with my name salester in others as weal as myself. I am fruity yours, astore in others as weal as myself. I am fruity yours, after the portion of my hair from the effects of you for the New-Oriesse in 1884, I was induced to make a trial of your preparative, and found a to answer as the very thing needed, My his pow thick and pleasy as do no wride and appress my obligators to you in giving to the afficient in the others as wealther than the effect of you four in New-Oriesse in 1884, I was induced to make a trial of your preparative, not require the same does not contain a spread my obligators to you in giving to the afficient such that a trial of your preparative, now thick and pleasy as do no wride and appress my obligators to you in giving to the afficient such there at the Rock field, Mass.

Fin LEY JOHISSON.

The undereigned, the Rev. J. K. Briefe, is a mainter in regular standing, and paster of the O throdox (there has the nothfold, Mass. Be is a semiscion of great in freehoes, and universally becoved.

Brief which is placed in the property of the paster of the Park Manney of the Park Manney of the Park Sir. Having made a train of year Hair Restardive, it gives in a piene into to say fine its effect has been excellent in receiving inflammation, dandruff, and a constant fermed in the property of the park with which I have been troubled from only shifted the same shall be a few restaired my ladir, which was been ming may, to the original color. I have used in order which with anything the ladir of the paster of the same pleasure and profit. Your truly, R. BRAGO.

The RESTORATIVE is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz., here, medium and small; the small bodies of three sizes, viz.,
for \$1 per bodie; the medium holds at least to per only more
to preportion than the small, and retails for \$2 per bodie; the the
inge bods a quart, so per cent more in proportion, and retails for
\$5 per bodies.

63 per bettle.

O. J. WOUD & Co., Proprietors, No. 512 Scoodway, Rew.,
Took (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment), and No.
18 Marketset, St. Lords, Ma.; and sold by all good Draggists
and Facey Goods Dealers.

New-York Daily Tribune

SLAVERY IN THE DUTCH COLONIES."

Let South Carolina blush no more. Let Legree rejone that others may be found whose cruelties eclipse his own. Let those who have read, and simest trembled as they read, in Motley's "Rise of of the enormities perpethe Dutch Republic," of the enormities trated by those men-hunters and torturers, and Alva, check their emotions while they listen to be recital of other tales of cruelty perpetrated at the present day and hour under the sanction of the Dutch Legislature.

The work before us, had it been written in Pinchih, would probably have commanded a very exten-sive sale. In Holland it has reached its third edition -an unusual success for a book in a country of so imited a number of readers. But it is written in a highly of which few persons out of Holland understand, and refers to a locality and a people in whom, comparatively, none but the Dutch feel any interest. The suther was formerly a clergyman of the Referred Church of Holland; but circumstances have induced him to change the cassock for the togs, and be has been for many years an influential member of the second chamber of the States-General of the Netherlands.

Surinam, the Dutch colony to which this work

tefers, is situated between the English colony of Demerara and the French colony of Cayenne. The soil, rich and firstile, is for the greater part divided into plantations, which are held by Dutch settlers, who soon grow wealthy by selling their valuable produce in the home markets. In this colony are 40,000 slaves, who are secured as the personal property of the Dutch set lers, in virtue of laws duly passed by the States-General of Helland. The object of Van Hoevell's work is to reveal to the people of the Netherlands the workings of the sys-ion by which Slavery has been elevated into legality by the wisdom of their representatives in Parlia ment assembled. We have read the book with great interest-that

interest which is always aroused by what is unjust and horrible. We have here episodes of slave life in Surinam, which, considering the claim, set up by Holland to be regarded as one of the leading Chris tian States of Europe, we were unwilling to take for matters of fact; but were under the impression that the author was making an experiment, to see to what extent he could draw upon the credulty of his countrymen. Surely, we thought, with all the templacency of a discoverer, wehave here that rara seis in terris, a Dutch romancer, entertaining us to a cellation of "dark imaginings." But, after reading the book, we did as many others do-though the example is a bad one—we read the preface, and herein we found a selemn voucher from the author, secring the authenticity of every syllable recorded by him in the eighteen chapters of his almost har-rowing parrative, together with a formal invitation to the members of the States-General to hear, i Committee, the evidence on which he has compiled his heart-sickening history of Slavery under the law of the Netherlands.

We should greatly exceed our limits were we to he revelations of slave life in Surinam, as author sed and legalized by the fiat of the Dutch Legislature. But it is satisfactory to know that since the publication of Van Hoevell's work, the General have appointed an efficient committee to avestigate the abordinations of the "institution," and to report on its proceedings. In consequence and to report on its proceedings. In consequence of that committee's report, certain commissioners have been sent out to Surinam with authority to defend the weak against the strong, and to neutralize the influence of the degrading fallacy which has conteried Dutch settlers into men-torturers, that man may hold irresponsible property in man. By way efenisting the prayers of our resders for the success of their mission of mercy and humanity, we will take from Dr. Van Hoevell's work a few detches of slave life in Surinam, as specimens of -by no means the worst-revolting revelations nd in its fearfully interesting pages. Let s hope that the shame which additional publ will entail, where conscience is not altogether dead, will induce the Dutch to make still further efforts to sweeten the bitter draught which 40,000 of their bilew ereatures are daily made to drink.

THE LAW. If, according to the law, a slave who, day after day.

Mes his child makested by a hard-hearted master.

Mescues him from the scourge of the slave driver, and with iron flats heats off his tormentor, and then, mad ened, leaves his master's home, you may not shelter him when he implores your sid; you may not find him when he is fainting from hunger, or you will be proceeded against as men-stellers. You shall receive proceeded against as mensionlers. You shall ruin like a wild beset that has be ken loose fro tee, and bring him before the lodge that he mode greed to the scaffold. If a termile sleve ha tendegreed to the scaffold. If a remails slave has been addread by threate and ill-treatment, by the torturing and marry dom imposed on her by her mester, to estage from the beliefe inhabits if granved in the woods with deterts, exhausted by fatigue, by hunger, and harry, she at length, more dead than alve, falls com herore your dwelling; if in despair and doubt the imploringly takes her hands to you to cool her jurched lips with a draught of water, and sheller her fam the vengeance of her pursuers, you shall deliver hum the vengeance of her pursuers, you shall deliver for its the tormenter to be scourged and beaten in thins. I you give the thirsting areature know, har-bot her to your dwelling, relieve her misery, or pro-lett her from her meeter, your punishment shall be ten like improcessent.

A stare, known unity the by-name of the Brass Capter, succeeded in escaping from his master's plantition. He was renowned for the dexterity with which A wave, known under the by name of the Brade Canon, so coefed in escaping from his master's plantation. He was renowned for the desterity with which is then boy to believe the pursues. All the efforts of dedecements see in pursuit of him had thus far fixed abortive. At last one was more coronaste in his but af or the 'blankgourd nigger.' Suddenly day summed on the "oscop" of the farthwe nearonable your many of the farthwe had the wood surrounded by brashwood. They have been the seed at the seed in the greatest caromapsechen, and yet the Brace Canona descried the soldistantable on the rugh the branches and busine before they reached his dwelling.

By the oried the regree to his wife; "see, they tone."

teme.

But before the poor woman, who was in the bowel, could escape, the soldlers and corrounded the dweller, and the negro, who had vanished in the word, lay the next moment, shot by a bail. The soldier who had fired at aim darted on him like a tizer on his prey, and, without examining whether his victim were dead or not, he select his right arm, and out off the bane from the wife. bem the wris'. And the goldier has done his duly! The millier of

And the coldier has done his dury and the capecistions of the Netherlands army has satisfied the capecistions of themseriors. For the real and comego he displayed which king a service he shall be rewarde? The hate Able Army a service he shall be rewarde? The hand when he carries as a trough to his commades to the "Mader on Vision under de Nederlandenia VV., aspranon for Dr. W. E. Von Horond, of the Threehe Kanner day S. Sec-Patral, Lai, Epinnon 1805. Dr. St. vg. 1.

hovelie worth ten forma. But these comrades have also been fortunate—they have secured the negro's "Lock here, o'd woman," cried the soldler who held

Lock here, od woman, dried the solder who held possession of her dead headand's hand, "none of that snickering; catch hold here, and take care to bring this predicts paw safe y to Paramaribo." Thereupon the whole party set out on the return march—the poor woman, far advanced in pregnancy,

in the midst. They compelled her to carry too born-fying selle of her murdered husband; and to keep off frefaction ordered her first to roset it over a slow 'Halt ! exclaimed one of the Netherland warriors, when they had advanced but a few steps. "A good thought strikes me. We shall certainly get extra prize noney for the capture of the Brass Cannon." But then we must be able to prove that this is the fellow we shot. One man hand is like anothers; but his head everybody will know. We must produce the head.

r ness. They returned, severed the head from the trank.

The patrols were out funding up some ruce way slaves, when they discovered a negrout a creek. A soldier dept through the thick brush wood till be came

within gun-shot of the fuglive.
"Surrender!" oried the soldier; "or I'll shoot you Alarmed, the slave sprurg to his feet, but under-

rising that in his situation escape was impossible, to obeyed the order.
"Where are your comrades?" asked the command-ant. The slave trembled from head to foot, but gave

o answer. "Gut ready, boys," cried the commandant to his rep; "if he does not answer immediately, shoot him dead on the place where he stards."

The slave, a young usen in the flower of life, would rather live than die, nowever wretched life might be

I will chey," he answered; "follow me, I will He sirpek into a coad leading to a distant moraes,

He struck into a cold feating to a distant morease, surrounded by jungle, lying in the south-west direction. They had to go up to their knees in mud through the jungle, which grew thick as corn and IV feet bign. Millions of ants were creeping about the jungle; they fell down the men's nache, and caused an intolerable irritation. The slave could no longer make way, so a so dier was sent forward to cut a way through the jungle with his about. They advanced but slowly; their march was wearisome and exhausting; but the prospect of a rioh booty cherred them on. In many places the march was west blockly grown with trace, overad march was wearisome said exhaucting; but the property of a rich body cherred them on. In many places the morese was thickly grown with trees, covered with long sharp thores. Small palms also, not more than eight feet high, covered with thorns four inchast no, and as sharp as needles, grew plentifully in the morese. Sometimes they stood so compact together that they were obliged to cut them down, in order to reflect a paragae. You may imagice now the solliers were stratched and torn by these sharp thorns; their clothes were likerally bundles of rage, and their bodies were bleed ing. But never mid that—were they not sere bleeding. But never mind that-were they not

in the read of glory and reward?
"Shall we be there soon?" asked one of the soldiers,
who from fatigue and exhaustion could scaroely set or a foot before other.

foot before other.

Directly," answered the negro.

Take ease you don't misload us," said the

"Take care you don't mislead us," said the commandant in according.
"No, Massa! You are rear the camp! Wait a moment! There they are!" "Take care, boys!" cried the commandant. "Don't let them see you before you have surrounded them." Slowly, and, as it were, in the siliness of death, they now proceeded till they reached the boyel of the fugitive claves. They were carrounded, and in a moment its inhabitants were captured—an old man, a young woman with her husband and her infant. But in the struggle of the soldiers to make all their help-less beings trisoners, a young moreular nego, who in the struggle of the soldiers to make all their help-less beings paisoners, a young muscular negro, who had till that moment lain hidden in the hovel, sprang from his hiding plane with almost the rapidity of lightning, and dashed into the wildnerness. Three balls were immediately fired at him—the third reached him, and stopped his farther progress. One of the midiers was dispatched to see what had be-come of him, for night had already set in and it was impossible to see at a distance what was going on. The soldier set forth on his mission. Shortly after were heard the echoes of a fearful greaning. Another soldier, a chasecur, was sext to see what was the soldier, a chasecur, was sent to see what was the and the next moment the chasecur reappeared, bring-ing with him the right hand of the faguive negro.

"What was the cause of that ground ?" asked the

commandant. "That was the negro blubbering, and no wonder commandant. A ball had hit him in the spine. Se-verely wounded, he had fallen to the earth. The guide—the first soldier sent—found him in this state, ook his knife and began to carve up the slave, be gir aing at his legs, as if he were cutting a fish. I saw him doing this, but I thought it too bad, so I put an end to his life by ledging a ball in his head."

"Wretch!" said the commandant to the guide, had just returned, "what have you done? Wry

Well, commandant, I think he deserved double what he got for all the scratches and bruises he has caused us. If these cursed creatures had not been hiding in this wilderness we should not have lost so

Such were and still are the wood patrols. The negroce, persecuted like wild beasts, are also, when overtaken, trasted like wild beasts. Infants are tore from their methers' breasts; ro mercy is shown to the aged or the feeble, to the sick or the mained. They are shot if they cannot be explured; and if taken, we have seen to what barbarities they are subjected.

ANOTHER SECUMES OF SLAVE BUNISHS. were sent out to hunt some rightives, when "the runaway slave taken by Mr. H—— acted as guide. Under his guidance, the patrols entered the desert, full of confidence in the patrols entered the desert, full of cornidence in success of their bunt. It seemed that the guide success of their hunt. It seemed that the guide was well acquainted with the localities, and would do his curry, for on the first day under his instructions they fell in with a camp, which, however, was abandoned. There the detachment passed the night. The next proposed to that camp.

*But that is useless, they told him; "we must have the inmates. These empty houses and burned up grounds are not enough."

"That will be a difficult thing," suswered the nigger: "it was here! lived with them, and they were here when I left them; but where they have gone to of course! can't know."

"All houseness you must know, or we shall have to teach you. Go on and show us the right way, or twill be the werre for you."

"Good, massa," sail the guide, and led the troop further into the wood. The whole day they prowied

further into the wood. The whole day they prowled about this inhospitable region, but they found nothing. When in the evening the datachm-in bloomseked, they were all angry at the negro. They thought he had purposely misled them.

"He must know where the runsways are," said one

"Surely," answered another; "and I think a good and blow or two would be a before the world below to the wor ed blow or two would bring him to confession."
"Just ro," said a third; "come on then, we'll have

And they immediately saized the negro, and gave That will teach you to show us the way a little

"That will teach you to show us the way a little better, to merrow;" and they left the poor ill-treated man groaning on the pround.

Early on the thind day the detachment proceeded faither. Before setting out, the negro, middful of the ill treatment of the previous day, promised in answer to their prounty that he would behave better, and bring them on the traces of the fugitives. But the search of that day proved also in valo. For more than six hours they had to ford a deep examp, which cost the soldiers a great exhaustion of streigh and temper. But in the evening they bounced in the

temper. But in the evening they becomeded in the same spot as the evening before, without falling in with any trace of the objects of their search. You can understand that the rage of these ravenous ordes was beyond all bounds. All the assurances of beyond all bounds. All the guide that it was not his fault, all his complaints and ground, were of so await. By freshill-treatment they tried to prese the truth out of him; for they felt

The unhappy man was placed rear a sporching fire "If you will not tell us where the brunes are, you shall be burned alive on this spot," said one of the solciers, yuested him wilently at the same time revers to the new Boutte poor fallow bowled and creamed that he could reveal nothing, because he

orvinced that he was pullty of purposely misleading

When this experiment failed, they had recourse to stother method for extracting the secret.

"Houghim up," cried see of the more licensed solciers. And snother pulled a rope out of his posset,

solutions. And a reces in it.

"O' riese, or in a mixture you shall be hanging on I can't corfere, for I know nothing," oried the

regro.

"Harp him, then," cried the savage soldiery; and the cope was thrown over a branch of the tree, and the noise over the tegro's head.

"For the last time, confee, devil," howled the butter, who held the end of the rope in his hand, "or

cingo soft!"

Mery! mercy! coreamed the guide; "I have cothing to corless. I canto!

But his works were lest to a guide, for the busher.

had policed the rope. See a moment or two the course is united surpenced from the tree; thus the rope was anotherly becomed. The violite is the first on the revolution and a stewer of three placed the revolution.

The following day the negro guide was the object of The following day the negro guide was the object of the grossest cruckites, but at night the soldiers were chilged to abandon the search and return to head-quarters. They were disappointed and angry, and the peor guide was represented with being the cause of their bad lack. He became the object of their reverge and have, and of the most revolting ill-treatment. The whole right was devoted to this crual divarsion. Now he was fortured with burning word; a soldier let boiling wax fall on his naked flesh; another extinction of the property of the cause of the same of the cause of the cau guiched his burting cigar by pressing the lighted end against him-but my pen retuses to sketch all the tor-turings and indignities in which the free lodulge

turings and indignities in which the free indulge against the helpless slave.

ARCHER SERICH.

On the 12th November, 1852, the slave, Aries, escaped from the S— plantatior. He concealed timest in the thick wood, hiding during the day, and at night journeying by a secret road toward Paramento. Two days after his escape he arrived in this city. What did he do there—in a cuty so best with dangers for fugitive slaves! Why did he venture in a piece where he was known by hundreds! It was the roblest sentiment that invelled him. It was a place where he was known by hundreds? It was the noblest centiment that impelled him. It was parental love that allowed him or reat in the wilder-rest—that, by so irrelatible power, drew him to the populous places where a thousand dangers surrounded him. In the sive bospital of one of the plantation owners his sick daughter Charlotts, was a patient; and though, by the law of the Netherlands, slaves have no kin, he braved the possibility, and even probability, of his sgain losing his freedom, and or undergoing a cruel and severe putishment, only that he might once more see his loved child and sgain presents to his heart.

her to his heart.

He succeeded in reaching the hospital unpercaived, and even entering it. It was night, and dark in the sick room. Quietly he approached his daughter's bed, and without being seen by say one-for mos were deep in sleep-he crept to her nide and whisper

The girl became alarmed. "Keep quiet, my child; 'tis your father. Be still death, or we are lost."

as death, or we are lost."
"My God you here, father?"
"I have escaped from the plantation, child. My heart was breaking to see you again—to bid you farewell before I go into the wilderness."

But you shan't go alone; I will accompany you."
Not so, my child. The dangers are too great;
fatigues too overwhelming; and, what is more,

you are ill, and must—

No; now I so not ill. I follow you; nothing shall keep ne.

This whispering conversation was kept up some

time longer, without snybody remarking it. At last, shout an hour before the break of day, they stole goal by to the door of the spantment, opened it, and despressed in the derkness. They hastened outside the city, and without being discovered, reached the wil-terrors and the forests—the hope of all digitives. Fig.rs, in the thickest of the wood, they made their welling, where, notwithstanding all difficulties, they lived happily in each other's love, and free at least from the cally terturings and torments of slavery. It was for them a heaven in comparison with the hell they had left.

But that happiness was but of short duration.

Their dwelling, far as it was from all inhabited places, shut up in the thickest of the forest, and surrounded by almost impenetrable tropical vegetation, was yet shut up in the indexest of the forest, and surrounded by almost impenetrable tropical vegetation, was yet discovered by one of the numerous wood patrols sent out at that time a man-hunting on the 37th November. Suddenly the soldiers make an attack on the hevel they inhabited. But Arise was too quick for them. He cextercastly ecopyed, and the bells that were sant after him fell short of their aim. His daugnter, still numwell, and consequently unable to escape, fall into their hards. Triumphantly the patrol bore the anxious and trembling girl to the S— plantstion to which she belonged. The capturers raised a merry song, and rejuiced at the success which would put twenty floring into their pockets.

And the father? He passed some days miserably in the wilderness; but, though safe from his pursuers, he had not a moment's real. Day and night the vision of his daughter stood before him. He shuddered at the thought of the punishment reserved for her. Involuntarily he directed his steps to the S— plantation. He wantered about the fields and grounds, adding in the sugar-gardens, at night hanging about

the the supergardens, at hight hanging about the slave hovels; and, at last, weary and overpowered, exhausted from hurger and thirst, maddened and des-perate at the thought of his child, be three himself down in one of those uninhabited dwellings. There he was found the next morning senseless and in con-

he was found the next morning senseless and in convolutions.

Aries con recovered, but the day of vengeance was at hand; a feaful example must be made on the plantation. A "had spirit" prevailed among the slaves, which was to be subdued by extraordinary severity. The fa her and the daughter were therefore handed over to the official director to be proceeded against as the law provides. The director did not fail to exercise the full powers with which the law invested him. He made of his "little brief authority" such a crust use, that the poor girl lingered in the most painful suffering for five weeks after the infliction of her punishment, while her father was condemned from that time forth to perform his daily ardeous tack, baded with forth to perform his daily ardeous tack, loaded with heavy chains, and a large wooden block festened to

each of his ackles.

And now we think our readers have surely had enough of "Slavery under the law of the Netherlands." Were it not that M. von Hoevell confirms this parration by the incontrovertible evidence of trust-worthy eye-witnesses, washould be nawihing to believe that even slave-driving inquisitors indulg in such studied and disgusting turn with loathing from these frightful revelations: we thank God that the people of Holland have take the initiative in staying the course of this legalized cruelty, by urging upon their representatives their determination that their slaves shall be free-that Dutch law shall no longer sanction such enormities as have for years been sending up a cry to heaven for vengeance on the man-hunter and murderer On the tomb of William the Silent—that nobi charspion of freedom, when Philip and Alva strove to make degraded slaves of the Durch people, of whom he was and still is called the "father"—are four figures representing Religion, Justice, Liberty and Fame. How would his generous heart throb with indignation, could be rise from that mausoleum at Delif, in which his sorrowing "children" placed him, and find the laws of the country he loved so well, torture i by the sordid ambition of gain, into a sanction of that which is so repugnant to religion. so at variance with justice, so revolting to liberty, and so blasting to fame !

Austendan, Aug. 9, 1858, I promised in my last to advert to the contemplated Emandpation bill for the Dutch colonies, as some curious facts are likely to transpire respecting the present condition of estates in Surinam. The Pre-Sisvery party in England do not scripple to assert that emandparty is negligible do not seripte to assert that emandination caused properties in our colories to be abandered, though this is notoriously true. Judging from the facts before me, and I give them on the authority of the West India almanac for 1856, the last tout has been published. I should say that the immediate abolition of Slavery in Surinam would prove the salvation of the colony. I conclude that much the same state of things exists there at present, as the same state of things existe there a present, existed in our colories prior to emancipation. There are, in all, 917 estates. Of there, 534 had been abandered up to the end of the year 1853; and I am secured by a gentleman, holding a high official position in Surisano, but who is at present in Helland, on leave of absence, that the remainder are so heavily on leave of atheree, that the remainder are so havely mostly sign as to render their redemption under the present system impossible. The continuance of Siavery, however, is the last desperate resource of the mortgagees—merchants in Amsterdam, who are striving for a large indemnity, and are consequently the chief opponents of emancipation. A very large pro-portion of the estates in actual cultivation are held in chartes by a great many persons, so that the profits it any are subsidied into inflationing proportions which the charebolders find are absorbed by the alsim-of the intermediate agents for expenses. Of the 38 plants' are in actual collivation, when the statistical table I am quoting from was drawn up, 65 produced provisions and wood, and 318 sugar coffee, exces, enters an spice; some grow one, others two or more of these stapes, and many of them provisions likewise. To work them, there are employed 32,493 siaves and 919 for even the table tables on the control of the c such them, there are employed 32, 435 slaves and 315 free persons. The terraining number, to make up the 40,000, of which the slave population of Surinum is composed, are domestic slaves, or belong to the S. de. Among the proprietors of entares and slaves, I find the rames of many British subjects. The most notable of these is Sir John Young, Bart, the simal Gordiner of the fortier Islands—a nonmantion, I believe, of Lord Palmerston. He cames two plantations; one called "Plantation Kett," of 1,000 acres; the second, Plantation Petersburg, of 625 acres. The former has on it 139 slaves and three free persons; the latter 132 slaves, and the same rundler of free mest. Thus this representative of a government said of a country which stend in the most preminent position as regards their opposition to Slaves, it is the actual propristor, in a Dutter colony of 321 slaves. It is unnecountable how this gentleman is permitted to held effice under their colony of 31 slaves. It is unnecountable how this gentleman is permitted to held effice under their to the results of the state of the first haw for a British subject to held slaves in a foreign occurry, and it is not more than 180 years ago since the Earl of Clarendon I saude to our counts about a circular letter to this effect. The End of Malmebury is outle aware that Sir John Young is adapted for in American it is absent to the slaves in a foreign the laster requested, through the agents in American it is the season. or of which the slave population of Sari

This impudent request was very properly snewered by the Earl of Malmerbury. His reply was to the effect that her Majesty's Government did not recognizatives as property, and would feel disgraced to interfere on behalf of any Burish subject holding them in a foreign cokery. The slave-trade papers of 1863 contain this very remarkable dispatch. Pernaps were this case, as well as that of other Butish slaveholders, properly submitted to the Earl of Malmeshary, he night take some step to put an end to such a crying searchal. One thing is evident—Sir John Young ought not to be pain litted to retain his present office.

But it would not be fair to panish this slave-holding baronet singly. Justice must also be done upon those of his country mea who are guilty of the like cruze.

baronet singly. Justice must also be done upon those of his countrymen who are guilty of the like crime. I find the following names recorded as those of Birth handsets holding properties and slaves in Surinam: H. Wright, B. Lyon, J. Lyon, J. Fyndall, E. B. Conclly, J. Robinson, R. Wright, T. Green, J. C. Ellis, J. B. Barry, W. Jackson, W. Christie, A. MacIntosh and some Dutch in partnership with him). A. Cameron, G. Fraser, B. Cruichsbank, M. Balfour and heis, J. Hambloon, B. ManDonnell, G. Cruden, J. Robertson, and T. Green. The aggregate number of acres possersed by them is 28,440, with 2763 slaves. Many of these proprietors are resident in Sarinam, and manage their own estates. Indeed, I should say the greater proportion of them do. But it is really the greater proportion of them do. But it is really meretrons that so many British subjects should be presersed of slave property in a foreign colony.

POLITICAL.

SENECA COUNTY REPUBLICAN CONVEN-

At a Convention of the Republicans of the County of Seneon-every town in the county being fally represented on the 28th of August, the following resolutions wefe offered by Henry B. Stanton, of Sancas tions wefe affered by Henry B. Stanton, of Sancas Falls, and after discussion were unanimously adopted:
Essisted. That the friends of popular covernment throughout the country congratuate the neupleof Kansas mpos their popular and the institution of the country congratuation of the stantage of the major of the friends of the stantage of the description of the friends of the frie

tred. That the following resolutions, adopted by the Legis-

district, to set held they may pass for the government of the Territories."

Resolved, That the Supreme Court of the United States, by leaving its legatimate sphere and entering the around of paletatifier. In the Dred Sout case, and then promounding an extra indical opinion on exciting public topics, has diminished the confidence which the people have been wont to repose in the calm whedom of that tributed and that, in regard to as much of this opinion as serias intended to prepare the way for legalizing Statery in the Free States of the Union, New York responds: Statery shad rever each in the Empire State for a single hour. "Every human being treading its soil, must and shad be free "Resolved, That under a Government where the elective franchine is almost universal, and the temperature and opportunities for franch and abuses in its exercise are constantly or uring the purity and integrity of the belief the second of the working of our factoral and naturalization systems, there should be a registration of a featuralization systems, there should be a registration of a factoral epishation in the premise as may be necessary to give the State and Federal epishation in the premise as may be necessary to give the description for our State of our State and Federal epishation in the premise as may be necessary to give the State and Federal epishation in the premise as may be necessary to give the State and Federal epishation in the premise as may be necessary to give the State and Federal epishation in the premise as may be necessary.

consists that demand the properties that the Administration of James Bothapen is so select, That the Administration of James Bothapen is so powerless for good, and

for its everthrow.

The following resolution was offered by James K. Richardson of Waterloo, and after being seconded by Mr. Stanton, was unanimously adopted:
Resided. That the Hon E. B. Pottle, Representative from
Datrico in Congress, has wan for his Republican constituency
their approbation, for bis uniform and able maintenance of their

ir spprobation, for his uniform and able madiples. He has proved a faithful servant. Addison T. Knex of Waterloo, and Truman Boardman of Covert, were chosen delegates to the Rapub-licen State Convention. The following gratiement were chosen delegates to the Congressional Conven-tion: Oriz Southwick, J. K. Richardson, H. B. Stantion: One Southwick, J. K. Richardson, H. B. Seat-ton, Wm. Burroughs, Andrew Dunlap, S. B. Mandy. It was voted that these proceedings be published in The N. Y. Tanurus, The Source County Courter, The Albany Evening Journal, The N. Y. Evening Post and The Rochester Democrat.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY. Judge Firk of New-Jersey, having been attacked The Newark Journal, that paper having mutilated

1) the Editor of the Newark Erealny fournal.

1) an ein: My attention has been called to an art. Dran ein: My attention has been called to an artitie is your pier of the 28th inst., containing an extract from The Hudson County Democrat, and your
con ment upon it, in which you manifest your partisular interest in my character, as a " democrat and an
'converble gentleman, "and advice me to sat myselfright with my fellow democrats in regard to supporting or appoint the reduction of the Hon. Jacob R
Wortenevke. My character as a gentleman must be
its own deferce—I certainly shall not defend it until
impeached, which has not yet been done.
My fidelity to the time-honored principles of the

In peached, which has not yet been done.

My fidelity to the time-honored principles of the true D morratio party of the country cannot, if I understand these principles, be successfully assailed; and because of my fidelity to those principles and my attachment to that party I have disapproved, and still disapprove, the course of the Hor. Jacob R. Worten. attachment to that party I have disapproved, and still disapprove, the course of the Hon. Jacob R. Wortendyke in the last ession of Congress on the momentous and only national issue involved in the coming contest. And that there may be no misunderstanding about my position—in other words, "that I may set myself right" is the minds of good and true men with when it has been my pleasure to act in the Damporatic party—I will say that the course of the Administration (un which it was step by step satained by that gentleman), in its endeavor to force the Lecompton Constitution on the pairiotic people of Kaness, has been from the beginning regarded by me as understanding transportie, symmetric force smillful. If successful, has been from the Desirants regarded by the accessful, democratic, tynamical and suicidal. If successful, as thath God, it has not been, it would, in my hum-ble opinion, have proved beyond comparison the most deadly blow ever indicated in this country upon toe prest furdamental principle of popular covereignty in its largest sense—the right of the people to govern

If this was a mere question of expediency, an hunble men her of the great Democratic party like dyself who dissented from a measure of the Administration, might well be content to hold his peace. But it is not a question of expediency. It is the question whether Federal power concentrated at Washington, Lunted by the Constitution, for the protection of the rights of the people of all the Scates and Territories of the Union, may be exerted to deprive a portion of the people of the inalistable right of self-government, expressly guaranteed by that Constitution, under which

On this question the people must and will be heard,

As to your statement that I have tendered my "hane to various opposition gentlemen" as a condid-ate for Congress, I beg leave to any that you have been misinformed, but I have said and still britane, as perhaps you do, that a union upon an auto-Lecometon Democrat of those in the district opposed to the course of Mr. Wortendyke, would defeat him by 3,000 voice. of Mr. Wortendyke, would defeat him by 3000 voice.

It has been my pleasure all my life to act with toe Deneciatio party, and as a Democrat I claim the right of independent judgment upon all public massures; because I exercise that right, you should not determine me; the denial of it is quite consistent with the arternat to force the Lecompton Constitution upon the people of Kansas against their will, but in my judgment it is equally subversive of our rights as American children.

I may be permitted to add, that having been housed.

I may be permitted to add, that having been he world by the people of this State with a cest to the Cinda and Convection, and having cooperated there with my fell-w Democrate from every section of the United in reminating Mr. Buchanan, and presenting his name to the country as the exponent of the prioritie of popular sovers any, to which I still athere, I claim the runt to vincicals that mirrople even against his opposition.

Very tespectfully, your ebedient servat. CHARLES FINK. Jersey City, Aug. 31, 1852.

ASSEST OF A RHODE ISLAND BANK ROBERS ABREST OF A RHODE ISLAND BANK ROBES, IN ILLINOIS.—So me tine in June last a pack age containing size housered dollars in tille of conferent Rhode Island banks, and some infeen hundred dollars in total and the chief, was stolen from the Freeman's Back, Bristel, R. J. Saspinion at ones pointed at the thirf, but his whereabouts was unknown. Officer George A. Billings started for Chicago, where he compared binnels with the necessary documents, and proceeded down the Illinois Central Railroad, about one hundred and fifty miles, to an embryo town on the one but dred and fifty miles, to an embryo town on the praise celled Prospect Cry. There he found the suspected culprit, Josiah T. Warren of Bristol, enreged in building a home with the propeeds of peaced in building a home with the propeeds of heavery. Mr. buildings succeeded in recovering payers and some three or four hundred dollars of payers and some three or four hundred dollars of the constraint of the first of the constraint of the first of the firs

A RAT IN THE CARS—A FAT WOMAN IN TROUBLE.

A day or two since, just after the express train loft Stamford, where it had been delayed a few minutes, to wood and water, a rat ran from one corner of the to wood and water, a rat ran from one corner of the car amid the feeter the passengers. As soon as it was known that there was a rat on the floor of the car, considerable excitement took place among the ladies, and criteline took a sudden rise. The passengers struck at the rat as he dedged from one side of the car to the other, with their umbrellas and canes, but without any affect—the old rat successfully avoided all the kicks and thrusts, and disappeared onder the reat of a fat woman, who sat at one end of the car, baif saleep. A "Committee of one," self-appointed, backed up by half a dozen "full-grown toys, suggested to the fair lady the propriety of rising to enable them to find the rat.

Now, it is no easy matter for a two hundred and filly pounder, is cumbered by a huge mass of crino-

Now, it is no easy matter for a two hundred and fifty pounder, incumbered by a huge mass of ernotine, to rise at a moment's notice; therefore, ahe declited. She was duly informed of the state of affairs
and of the critical position which she occupied in the
cyes of the public at that moment. Again she was
requested to rise, but she positively refused—like certain distinguished politicisms, she seemed determined
to maintain her position till a broader and more comprehensive platform was available. Various suggestious as to the rat's whereabouts were made by "the tions as to the rat's whereabouts were made by "the O Block like a full blown rose ?

and to get her eyes open. Many of the passengers seemed to have an idea of their own, which was quite amusing—lips were compressed—checks expanded—testh, worth from \$25 to untold fortunes, were exhibited.

hibited—
"There was stience deep as death,
And the beldest held his breath
For a time."

But that time was decidedly short, for at this point
the lady in question gave a roll which made the car
fairly groun, one or two spacements kicks, and the
two hundred and fifty pounder shot out of her seat
the a sky-tocket, upsetting babies and bandboxes,
crushing critoline and beavers, lauding about six
feet from her seat upon a little old man, whom she
nearly smothered, beside knocking off his wig and
otherwise disarranging his toilet, upon which he rerearly smathered, beside knowling off his wig and otherwise disarranging his foliet, upon which he re-marked to himself that she had better "simmer down and ioin the circus. After vigorously shak-ing her dress, amid the laughter of the passengers, she regained her seat, and the huge mass of crinoline con menced to settle to its proper place and quiet once more restored, when one of "the boys," whose mirth-rulers must be somewhat largely developed, burst out into a "borse laugh." The effect was like a spark in a magazine, the whole car exploded, and the fat woman joined in and laughed as hearty as the merriest. Her jelly old sides shook up and down and the car-springs vibrated, keeping exact time. But what became of the rat is a question. [Hart. Times

Overcland Stage Travel to California—The Stages on Hand.—The Overland Mail Transportation from Miscousi to California will be commenced by Ratieriald & Co., on the light of September, only three weeks off. The leauguration of this great work is more important than any event that has occurred in the West since the discovery of California. Its re-sult will be to people the pizms and the mountain valleys that stretch across the entinent, and units the populations of the Pacific coast and of the Mis-riesippi Valley by one continuous settlement of hardy Americans settless.

Americans settlers.

Alorg a line of weekly stage travel a throng of enterprising pieceers will assuredly follow. Our stage stands will be established, and each one will be the rucleus of a village, which will gather around it sorall farmers, stock growers and traders, who will live by farmers, stock growers and traders, who will live by surplying the wants of the stage companies, their employees and their passengers. Trees communities will seen be self-protecting; and they will cetablish a centinuous belt of scenre territory across the plains and mountains, sufficient to guarantee entire safety to even solitary travel along the route. In three years' time, we expect to find it possible for any man to take his two-horse wagen, and set off on his drive to the Rocky Mountains, or to California, with as much certainty of scening every pight under a roof, or on a bed, if he steeping every night under a roof, or on a bed, if he desires it, as he now has in starting on a trip to Spring-field or Neceho, in South West Missouri.

We believe that six of the wagens designed for use

by Sutterfield & Co., batween St. Louis and San Fran one of have been received at their Eastern terminus. There wagons are made at Concord, N. H. They are lighter than our common stage-coaches, they have heavy canvas coverings, and are calculated to carry fram eight to ten passengers. Twenty additional wagors will be completed and dispatched by the man-

wagors will be complete.

ufsetures in a few days.

Here is the true pioneer of a Parific Railroad—a well-established stage-road and settlements all the way [St. Louis News.

DEATH OF CAPT. DOWD-FURTHER DETAILS .-DEATH OF CAPT. Down-FURTHER, DETAILS.—
The drowing of Capt. Dowd of Madison, which we noticed yesterday, occurred in the Race, two or three miles from the Guil Island. He and his companions were engaged in recting the sail, and had about half accomplished their purpose, when a sudden pitch of the boat threw Capt. D., who was reaching over the leeward side, in the sea. He arcse calcaly, telling his companion to keep cool, &c. A line was immediately thrown him, but the intervening waves prevented him from catching it. Immediately after he halled his companions with the words—"I shall crown" and no more was heard. His companion sprang to the cars and endeavored to put the boat about, but the half-rected state of the sail, and the righ what rendered his effortuneless. Still he labored in during two hours, until a boat put off from Guil ingh whild removed his empire useless. Such is about put off from Gull Island, well manned, and took him off nearly dead.

Capt. Dowd was commander of the packet-ship William Rathbone, and was expected to sail for New-Orleans on the 6th of September, taking his young [Hartford Press.

Col. BENTON ON THE LITTLE GIANT .- Col. Banter, in converging with a friend many months since, gave the following summary view of the prospects of Mr. Douglas:

Mr. Douglas:

"The Little Giant," said he, "is in too great a hurry to be a great man. He forgets that giants dou't weat seven-league boot now-a-days, and that the first effice in an elective government cannot be taken by proper proportion to his words, and though he runs tast, he carries little weight. He thinks he can bestride this continent with one foot on the shore of the Atlante, the other on the Pacillo. But he can't do it — he can't do it. His legs are too short."

Wink for the Atlantic Cante.—It is genrally supposed that the Atlantic cable was made entirely in England. Such is not the case. Very many mine of the wire were manufactured in Providence, at a factory in the upper portion of the city. Ose thou and tune of iron per day were consumed in the work, and the factory in the case of th and its superiority over that made in England is wall understood by the Cable Company. It is worthy of note that no portion of the wire made in this country parted while being laid. It may turn out one of these cays that more was done here in behalf of this great enterprise than is generally known. The idea was conceived here, and the impulse which fused it into a country of the great fact is American bayond all doubt. The next thing that ought to be done is to put a live A nerican at each end of the cable, instead of the present slowach John Bulle, who appear to be about as dull and

supid as owle at mid-cay. (Becom Bes.

Snow at the Whith Mountains—The Transcer
ays that these who were in the mountain region lo Show at the White Montains — The Prancoipt says that these who were in the mountain region last the stay had a treat in the way of sandways which they will not seen forget. The night previous was very cold, and the done of Washington, with the sum nite of Adams, Jeffreen and Madison, were covered with srow. The view of the dome of Mount Washington from Bathlehem, white almost as in December, and obtains in the series and the average of the ington from Bethleherr, white almost as in December, and blessing in the genial sunlight, gave one of the most charming landscape effects ever witnessed in most. Bethre from the frostronk molecular had me, Jeffelson and Madison, and by sanset the whiteress of Mount Weshington was exphanged for our ple on the hare cold rose. urple on the bare, cold rocks.

CASE OF MANHAUGHTER.—The Montreal Pulot says that a man named Louis Caseswart has been commit-ted to jail on a verdict of a Coroner's Jury to stand his trial on a charge of manulaughter, in baving been too case of the death of a man named Dennis Sullivan under the foll wing circumstances: The deceased was walking in Common street last Tuesday, about 51 colock, when he was struck and knocked down by the truck of the prisoner, who was at the time driving faster than a moderate trut. The decement was immediately removed to his residence, where he

CANADA. - Not withstanding Government influence and patronage, Brawn the Premier of a day, has been returned again to the Home from the Toronto District by a majority of 150 over Mr. Cameron, the candidate of the Ministry. The contest was a bot as well as a close one. Mr. Brown will again lead the Oppointo in Parliament, and he is powerful as an assault. We should not worder if he succeeds in act criving the Macdonald Ministry to the wall. radiso Government, as administered by Gov. Ganeral Head, presents numerous points of sitack. [Giveled Leader.

THE CAPTURED SLAVES .- It is understood that the two slaves, whose arrest and return to Keatucky was appeared on Saturday, were betrayed to the officer after their arrival in this city, by a man of their own color. It was also stated to us yesterday, that the coler. It was also stated to us you colored people of the city had seen the supposed betrayer and looked b to await further developments, with the intention of administraing a coat of the and feathers, smooth their appropriate by well-founded. [Cleanette Gazoffe. The New-York Tribune. 1858-59.

The successful laying of the trans-Atlantic Telegraphic Cable marks a new era in the history of

Human Progress. Henceforth, Europe, Western Asia and Northern Africa lie within su hour's distance from our shores, and the battle which decides the fate of a kingdom, the capture of a Vienna or Gibraltar, the fall of a dynasty, the triumph of a usurpation, the birth of an heir to royalty, the death of a Nicholas or Wellington, in any country which touches the Mediterranean, the Euxine, the Black Ses or the German Ocean, will be published in New-York the next morning, if not on the very day of its occurrence. In a moment, as it were, we have been thrown into the immediate intellectual ne chborhood of the whole civilized and a large portion of the semi-barbarous world. The rise and fall of stocks in London or Paris will henceforth be reported from day to day in the journals of our seaboard cities. The boldest operators in Wall-street will refuse to buy or sell until they have read the quotations of that day's business on the Royal Exchange and at the Bourse, whose transactions will have slosed an hour or so before ours can begin. A revolution in Paris, an important vote in Parliament, so iasurrection in Italy, a fire in Constantinople, will be discussed around the breakfast-tables of New-York a few hours after its occurrence. A mighty though silent transformation in the conditions of human existence has just been effected by the little wire stretching across the ocean's bed from the soast of Ireland to that of British America, and one inevitable result of this must be an unexampled community of feeling and interest among the nations of Christendom, and a consequent desire for a more intimate acquaintance with each other's doings through the medium of the Newspaper Press. It seems hardly possible that thousands should not henceforth regularly read their own journals, who have hitherto been content with an occasional glance at those taken by their neighbors; while many who have hitherto been content with a Weekly issue will now require a Semi-Weekly or Daily. In short, Intelligence, always a vital element of growth in wisdom, success in business, or enjoyment in life, has now become indispensable to all.

-THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, now more than

seventeen years old, which was the first journal in the world that appeared regularly on an imperial eight-page sheet at so low a price as two cents. and which has attained the unparalleled aggregate of more than 200,000 subscriptions, respectfully solicits its share of the new patronage which the Metropolitan Press is henceforth constrained, at a heavy weekly cost, to deserve. It asks especially the patronage and active favor of REPUBLICANS-of those who hate all forms of oppression, and desire that every rational being shall be free to employ his faculties in such innocent manner as he shall deem best-of those who would extend Liberty and limit Slavery -but it further appeals likewise to all who look and labor for the return of National thrift, plenty, prosperity, through the Projection of American Industry by wisely discriminating duties on Imports-all who favor National Progress through internal development and melioration rather than by external aggression and extensionall who would rather have the National resources devoted to the construction of a Railroad to the Pacific than to the purchase or conquest of Mexico, Nicaragua or Cuba-all who would retrench radically our present inordinate Federal expenditures by abolishing or immensely refucing the Army and Navy, and expending the money thus saved on works of beneficences which will endure to bless our childrenall who profoundly realize that "RIGHTEOUSNESS "exulteth a nation," and that no real advantage san ever accrue to any person or community from acquisitions or successes achieved by means which sontravene the laws of Eternal Right. The free allotment of limited portions of the Public Lands to Actual Settlers thereon, and every hopeful plan intended to diminish the sum of human misery from dearth of employment or insdequate recompense-every scheme especially that seeks to help the unfortunate by enabling and teaching them to help themselves-must command our earnest sympathy and cooperation.

Within the present year, THE TRIBUNE has provided itself with a new and faster Press at a cost of \$30,000, merely that some of our subscribers may receive their papers a mail earlier than they otherwise might do. With correspondents at the most important points throughout the civilized world, and s staff of writers chosen from among the best in the country, we believe that even these who dislike the politics of our sheet concede to it franksess in avowing its convictions and ability in maintaining them. We appeal, then, to those who believe that an increased circulation of THE TRIBUNE would conduce to the political, intellectual and moral well-being of the Republic, to aid us in effecting such increase. As we employ no traveling solicitors of subscriptions, we ask our present patrons in every locality to speak to their neighbors and friends in our behalf; we shall gladly receive from any friend lists of those who would receive and read a specimen copy of one of our editions, and shall be particularly grateful to those who may send us such names from post offices at which we have now no subscribers. Whatever additions may thus be made to our cirsulation shall be paralleled by increased efforts and expenditures to make our issues more valuable and useful than they have hitherto been.

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